

JANESVILLE DAILY GAZETTE.

VOLUME 7.

JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN, MONDAY, JULY 13, 1863.

NUMBER 107.

The Daily Gazette

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CHARLES H. WILCOX, EDITOR.

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do do 40 days, 4.00.

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do do 77 days, 7.70.

do do 78 days, 7.80.

do do 79 days, 7.90.

do do 80 days, 8.00.

do do 81 days, 8.10.

do do 82 days, 8.20.

CHICAGO ADVERTISEMENTS.

From the Agency of C. H. Scribner.

FAIRBANKS

STANDARD

SCALES

OF ALL KINDS.

Also,

WAREHOUSE TRUCKS, LETTER

PRESSSES, &c.

FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO.,

122 Lake Street, Chicago.

For sale in Janesville by E. J. RICHARDSON.

Be careful to buy only the Genuine.

myself

Call at the Store of

RICE, CAUL & RICE

and see the best assortment of

HOOP SKIRTS

TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY.

We have just received, direct from the manufacturer,

a large lot of Skirts and now offer the following

styles to Ladies at the lowest prices:

BRADLEY'S INMOVABLE CLASPED.

DO WIDE FACE

DIAMOND TIED.

HELLMAN & OSBORN'S GORE TRAIL KID

DO BRIDAL

DO QUAKER

DO NARROW TAPE

DO

We have the BEST and LARGEST assortment for

YOUNG LADIES, MISSES, AND

CHILDREN'S SKIRTS

to be found in the city.

MORE NEW GOODS!

CHEAPER GOODS.

Better Goods.

Just received at

Sutherland's Bookstore!

consisting of splendid new styles of

Wall Papers, Tassels and Curtain Cord.

Also,

PORTFOLIOS OF ALL SIZES.

Bankers & Lawyers Cases,

POCKET BOOKS, WALLS AND PORTFOLIOS.

together with a large lot of choice

Miscellaneous and Toy Books, Etc.

Sutherland's Bookstore is the

PLACE TO GET GOOD AND CHEAP GOODS!

March 6th, 1863.

WALL PAPERS!

A NOVELTY new supply of Wall Papers, em-

bracing a large variety of

Beautiful Patterns,

just received and for sale cheap at

SUTHERLAND'S BOOKSTORE.

P. S.—Remember that Sutherland has a large stock

of papers that all other stores in the city combined,

March 24th, 1863.

WALL AND CURTAIN PAPERS.

THE best arrival of the season just received at

SUTHERLAND'S BOOKSTORE.

Gray Paper, White Paper, Colored Paper,

Gray Paper, Colored Paper, Match Paper,

Decorative Paper, Gold Paper,

together with a splendid assortment of

PAPER SHADES.

N. B.—The fact that I am selling more paper than

all other stores in the city is evidence that Sutherland's

Bookstore

IS THE PLACE

to purchase Paper Hanging.

april 1st

REMEMBER

that the only Wholesale and Retail

Book and Paper House

in Janesville, is located in the

Corner of Jackson & Smith's New Block.

Go there if you would

Buy Cheap.

O. J. DEARBORN.

Wall Paper, Wall Paper.

RECEIVED this day, direct from the manufacturer,

an invoice of a large lot of elegant

Wall Papers and Borders,

all of which were bought previous to the advance in

paper goods, and which we will

Sell Cheap

than any other house in the city.

GENERAL ORDER No. 1

TO THE PEOPLE OF WISCONSIN.

The best bought, best selected, best assorted and most

extensive stock of

DRY GOODS

ever offered in Janesville, is now open to

PUBLIC INSPECTION

at the

Great Mart of McKee & Bro.

W. McKee has taken advantage of the recent advance in

the price of goods, to sell at a sacrifice, his entire

stock of goods, at a price of 25 per cent. below the

market value, and he is now offering the same at

three months, and now offers the following

styles to Ladies at the lowest prices:

BOUGHT LARGELY

of first class importers, who, under the influence of the

panic, have been forced to sell at a sacrifice.

Sacrificed Many Desirable Goods.

At 50 cents on the dollar of the price ruling one week

ago, we have now a large lot of goods, at a price of

25 per cent. below the market value, and we are now

offering the same at a sacrifice.

Files & Goods.

The purchase of one of which would enable you to

purchase many of the goods of the same quality and

price, and which we are now offering at a sacrifice.

COMPETE WITH US!

In proof of which we offer the following:

200 yds full width white No. 10 Sheetings, 30c per yd.

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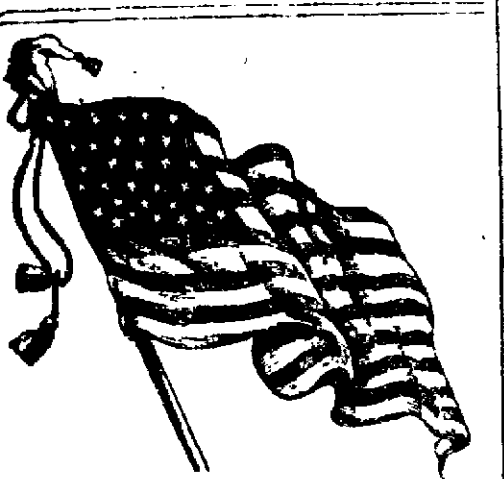
DAILY GAZETTE.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE.

Official Union Passenger Depot.



Forever float that standard sheet—Where breathes the foe but falls before us? With Freedom's soil beneath our feet, And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Republican Union State Convention.

A Republican Union State Convention will be held at the Capitol in the city of Madison, at 12 o'clock M., on

WEDNESDAY, THE 17TH DAY OF AUGUST NEXT,

to nominate candidates for state officers to be chosen at the general election in November, and to take such other action as the public welfare shall seem to demand.

The chief public questions now before the country are those relating to the present war, and the proper method of dealing with the rebellion. There is no reason why those who concur substantially in opinion on these subjects should not now at their antecessors.

We therefore cordially invite all electors to unite in the selection of delegates to the state convention to be held on the following propositions:

That the Union be preserved in its integrity;

That the constitution and laws of the United States be enforced throughout the whole national domain;

That the rebellion be suppressed, not by compromise with or concessions to traitors, but by the sword, whose agency they have themselves invoked;

That the national administration should be heartily and generously supported, in its efforts to put down the rebellion.

Each senate and assembly district will be entitled to two delegates in said state convention.

The central committee recommend to the district committees that the conventions for the election of delegates be held as early as Saturday, the 9th day of August.

Madison, July 9th, 1863.

JOHN P. LEWIS, D. COOPER, J. K. MUNDY, J. W. HAZLTON, JOHN LOCKWOOD, J. M. GILBERT, W. E. SMITH, State Central Committee.

The Situation on the Potomac.

Contrary to general expectation no battle was fought on Saturday or Sunday. Lee appears to have abandoned Hagerstown at one time, and moved his forces towards the river, and then marched back and reoccupied his old position. The river may have risen in the meantime, his reinforcements may not have arrived, or something of the kind caused his retrograde movement. Gen. Meade's army is well concentrated, and seems ready to strike.

We put no faith in the rumor that Lee has crossed the Potomac.

Riot in New York.

The riot in New York, today, is the least of the troubles of the country. The government in the prosecution of the war which forms the daily topic of abuse by such newspapers as the World. The resistance to the draft has been threatened for months and we prize the test has now been made whether it can be enforced by the government. If it fails to punish these New York rebels, it cannot hope to succeed elsewhere.

Invasion of Indiana.

John Morgan's invasion of Indiana still continues, but this renowned freebooter is now more anxious to get out of the state than he was to enter it. It will be recollected that he crossed the Ohio at Brandenburg, on Wednesday last, with three or four thousand mounted troops, with some cannon. From there, on Friday, he went to Salem, burned the depot of the Chicago and Louisville railroad, and took 500 of the home guards prisoners.

On Saturday, Morgan and his forces left Salem and moved in the direction of Madison, on the Ohio river, 30 miles above Louisville, where he attempted to cross, but was prevented by the gunboats. He then went to Vernon, which is at the junction of the Madison and Indianapolis, and the Mississippi and Ohio railroads, where he arrived Saturday evening, and demanded the surrender of the place. Col. Burkham is reported to have replied that if he was there to fight—to "come on." Just at this time Gen. Love arrived with 2,000 men, and sent a flag of truce to Morgan, asking time to remove the women and children. Morgan replied that he would open upon the town in 30 minutes, during which time the women and children were removed. Morgan did not commence, when Gen. Love moved out to meet him, and found that he had skeddaddled in the direction of Madison.

The last we hear of Morgan he was at Versailles, going in the direction of Cincinnati. This was Sunday evening.

This raid has caused such an uprising in Indiana as was never known before. It is stated that 60,000 troops have been offered to the governor since the invasion commenced, and in spite of refusals the people still continue to pour into Indianapolis tendering their services to the governor. Ten regiments have been organized, armed and equipped, and troops enough are at ready surrounding Morgan to make his capture certain. This is not much like Pennsylvania.

The Chicago Times thinks, or pretends to think, that if no emancipation proclamation had been issued we should now have peace, and that this measure has retarded military operations. The cause of the war is slavery. How then can its preservation promote peace? The slave system is perpetual war in itself. It is based upon force and defies all law founded upon justice. It is as much opposed to democracy and republicanism as hell is opposed to heaven. Can there be peace

How can a democrat, who believes in equal rights, desire its continuance? Why, the rebellion is against democracy—against the divine right of the people to rule themselves—against labor, and the right of every man to his own wages—against the respectability of labor which is the creator of civilization, and which the slaveholder would bind with shackles and chains, and sell in the market along with the body of the laborer. Such a hideous mockery as this cannot live in peace in a democratic republic. It is now the "corner stone" of the rebel confederacy, and is the strength of its military system, without the support of which it would fall into ruins. The Nashville Union truly says:

"Whatever weakens the abominable system of slavery weakens the rebellion. Every blow at slavery is a blow at the southern confederacy. Every wound inflicted on the heaven-defying and man-degrading system of human bondage is a dagger thrust at the heart of the Richmond dynasty. When the night of death and damnation closes over the southern rebellion, may not a slave be found on our continent to kindle the flame of another rebellion, and bring down the wrath of God anew upon this nation?"

To all of which we say, amen!

Setting Fire to Pennsylvania.

The Richmond Whig, of July 23, thus advises General Lee how to act in Pennsylvania. It is something new in the art military:

"The COAL FIELDS OF PENNSYLVANIA.—If it be true that the confederate forces occupy Harrisburg, the attention of the commanding general will no doubt be directed to the coal fields, which lie within forty or fifty miles of that city. His first aim will be to cut all the railroad connections, and thus put a stop to the transportation of fuel. His next will be to destroy the most costly and not easily replaced machinery of the pits. Whether he would stop at this is questionable. He might set fire to the pits, withdraw the forces sent out on this special duty, and leave the heart of Pennsylvania on fire, never to be quenched until a river is turned into the pits, or the vast supply of coal be reduced to ashes."

All that is needed is to set the anthracite fields on fire, set fire to the various mines and leave them. Northern industry will thus be paralyzed at a single blow.

The Chicago Times charges that the Union army is continually committing "barbarisms in the rebel territory;" we should like to know what it calls this proposition of a leader among the chivalry? The trouble with the Times is that it is in favor of the rebels, and can see no fault in them. Its partialities make it blind to the atrocities of the dastardly villains who are murdering our people that they may destroy the country, and who are not content with common modes of warfare, but would, if they could, make one grand conflagration of the northern states.

What kind of a creature can it be who can give its sympathies to such a cause?

Correspondence of the Daily Gazette.

Left Wing of Grant's Army, July 13, 1863.

Editors Gazette:—Since my last our regiment has been in the rifle pits about half the time, and had several warm skirmishes with the enemy. Our loss thus far has been very slight considering our almost flesh wound and 10 slightly wounded. The names and the respective companies to which they belonged are as follows:

Co. A.—C. Randall and L. A. Mann, wounded, slight.

Co. B.—A. Barget, killed. Peter Fillmore and S. Armstrong, wounded, slight.

Co. D.—George H. Turman, wounded in hand.

Co. E.—A. E. Millmore, seriously wounded in the shoulder.

Co. F.—William Smith, killed. Corp'l Mathias Crall, flesh wound in thigh.

Co. H.—F. B. Taylor, died of his wound. Wm. Dunbar and Enos Bush, wounded, slight.

Co. K.—Nelson Peterson, wounded, slight. The trenches that our regiment occupy are within fifty yards of the enemy's works, so that the least exposure is attended with great danger. Deserters are daily coming into our lines and represent great suffering in Vicksburg. Our camp is filled with rumors, though very little credit is to be placed in any of them. All are confident that the enemy will surrender his command within ten days. No danger is apprehended from the rear. Sickiness begins to show itself in camp, diarrhoea and bilious fever are the prevailing diseases. All are in good spirits and very confident. When I hear something reliable I shall hasten to inform you of it.

B. H. S., 33d W. I. V.

The Board of Equalization, for equalizing the assessment of real estate in this county, is now in session in this city.

A Richmond correspondent of the London Times said that "Vicksburg and Port Hudson are practically impregnable." What will the Times say now that Vicksburg has fallen?

Low WATER.—The head waters of the Mississippi are drying up. The water is quite shallow even at this point. The St. Paul Press says: Shallower and shallower grows the channel day by day, and new sand bars never seen before, make their appearance over and over. The river at this point fell five inches since Tuesday last. It is now lower than it has ever been since St. Paul was settled. There is only fifteen inches on the Mendota Bar, and twenty inches to Hastings. Cattle wade across the river above and below the city every day. A few drops of rain fell yesterday, but those soaking rains we have been looking for come not.—Prairie du Chien, Courier, 9th.

An old bachelor's definition of love—"A little sighing, a little crying, a little lying, and a good deal of lying."

The first ingredient in conversation is truth, the next, good sense, the third good humor, and the fourth, wit.

Every good doctrine has behind it an ethereal furrow ready for the planting of seeds which shall bring an abundant harvest.

A little girl hearing it remarked that all people had once been children, artlessly inquired: "Who took care of the babies?"

Keep your body sound, as wine savors of the cask it is kept in, the soul receives a tincture from the frame through which it works.

Last Night's Report.

WASHINGTON, July 12.

Gen. Meade's forces are compact, their lines being less than two miles in length. It is believed that the rebels' strength is nearly 60,000, and that a battle may take place at any moment. So far as can be ascertained, to-day, both armies are lying in close proximity. A violent rain, this afternoon, has kept the Potomac from falling. It looks like further showers.

The brigade of regulars in the 5th corps, went into the battle of Gettysburg with 80 officers and 825 men, and came out with 26 officers and 472 men killed and wounded. The 11th infantry lost 117 men and seven officers out of 244 men. The rebel wounded are to be sent to Point Look Out, as well as to Chester and Davis' Island.

Those on the field admit that the defeat was a terrible one, and many of them, particularly those from North Carolina, express a desire to be out of the service; such is the testimony of Senator Wilkinson.

NEW YORK, July 12.

The steamer Great Eastern, from Liverpool June 30th, via Queenstown 1st, arrived to-day.

The Paris correspondent of the Morning Advertiser says that negotiations for mediation are merely brought to a stand on the slavery question, and proposals acceptable to Richmond and objectionable to Washington will be made shortly.

The custom authorities of Liverpool have refused a clearance to the steamer (Gibraltar), late Sumter, for Nassau, unless some heavy Blakely guns were landed from her.

Peacock, in the house of commons, denounced the interruption of trade with Matamoros by the federals.

The solicitor general said there was no fault to find with the findings of the prize court.

Lord R. Cecil denounced the federal prejudices of the government, and complained of the prize courts.

Mr. Cobden reiterated the general objections to blockades, and that the ruling of the judge in the case of the Alexander would prove disastrous.

The Times anticipates hostilities with Japan.

Care Race, July 10.

The steamer Jura, from Liverpool, July 10, and London, July 11, was loaded off shore. She has five days' later advice.

Cotton firms but quiet. Breadstuffs heavy, with a downward tendency. Weather favorable to crops. Provisions dull and unchanged. Consols 82½.

A great fire had occurred in Waterstreet, Liverpool, by which a large quantity of cotton and wheat was destroyed. Loss over a million sterling, which is believed to be covered by insurance.

The southern confederacy is reported to have made a proposal to the Spanish government for recognition, with the support of Napoleon.

A revolution has taken place in Madagascar. The king was assassinated and ministers changed. The widow of the king was proclaimed queen.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The Times criticizes Bright's speech on mediation, and says Bright was formerly favorable to volunteer embassies and peace movements, but in his new character he appears as an apologist for war, protests against mediation, and was an advocate of conquest.

Lord Russell announced in Parliament that Baron Gros assured him that France had no intention of proposing mediation measures to England.

Mr. Jayard said that the French under which a clearance was refused to the steamer (Gibraltar), but the guns were not suitable for arming her, and she is obliged to go. She is expected to sail on the 1st.

Mr. Roebuck moved his resolution in favor of recognizing the south.

Lord R. Montagu moved an amendment in favor of continued neutrality.

Mr. Gladstone opposed the motion, and favored continued non-intervention. He believed the restoration of the Union impossible.

Mr. Bright attacked Roebuck, and reiterated his argument in favor of the north.

CINCINNATI, July 12.

Special to Chicago Tribune.—Morgan, with the main portion of his force, is at Versailles to-day, with skirmishers out towards Moor's Hill, on the Ohio and Mississippi road, and Sunman, on the Indianapolis and Cincinnati railroad. He is also looking for a point to cross the river between Madison and Bellevue.

Three companies were sent from here to-day, to guard a bridge. They went to Osgood, and, shortly after, three bridges were burned between here and Osgood.

Heavy forces of troops are moving down from Indiana towards Lawrenceburg, and numbers are concentrating here.

Troops are also on the move on the river, and every arrangement is in process to capture the rebel force. Six steamers are fitting out here to-day, with cotton bales for gunboats, to carry sharpshooters.

Five gunboats are also on the river. Martial law will be declared in the morning. Twenty thousand unarmed troops are to be called out from Southern Ohio, of which 5,000 are to come from this county. The militia meet on to-morrow.

ST. PAUL, July 11, 1863.

The Republican State Central Committee has issued a call for a Republican Union Convention, on the 19th of August. The call invites all who are in favor of restoring the Union to participate in the Convention. They elect a Governor this fall. The acting Governor, Henry A. Swift, is a prominent candidate for nomination.

This whole region of country is enveloped in thick smoke from the Lake Superior pine forest. In this city, which is fairly suffering, the buildings are enveloped so that they are not visible a few rods distant.

To-Day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

MORNING DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, July 12.

A despatch from the headquarters of the army, dated 8 o'clock this evening, says all is quiet. There was some skirmishing to-day. There does not seem to be fear that the enemy has crossed, nor that he can or will without giving battle. There has been a heavy rain for three hours.

NEW YORK, July 12.

No general engagement to-day, but a battle cannot be long delayed. Reports are credited that Lee has brought his forces to the Potomac on the tongue of land below and near a ford which strengthens the belief of a general and desperate battle, to-morrow. On Tuesday, the 1st corps, it is said, have occupied Hagerstown this m.

that Beauregard has a large force near the upper Potomac to co-operate with Lee. Gov. Curtin intends being with his army when it is called upon to cross the state line. He was at Gettysburg last night, attending to the wants of the Union wounded.

Gen. Couch and staff are still at Chambersburg. The invasion has probably cost Franklin and adjoining counties \$3,000,000.

WASHINGTON, July 12.

An accident occurred very early this morning on the Washington branch of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, about four miles this side of Annapolis Junction. One of the trains stopped on the main track for water, but this fact did not become known to the engineer of the second train (both from this city), in time to prevent it from running into the former. The crash was terrible. The passengers were principally troops: 30 or 40, including 16 officers, were wounded, some of them seriously, if not fatally. The sufferers were brought back to Washington.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, July 12, 1863.

To-day our right wing gradually pressed forward on Boonesboro and Hagerstown pike, and finally occupied Hagerstown, which we hold to-night. The enemy's force, which consisted principally of cavalry and infantry, made no determined resistance. The rebels fell back towards Williamsport, and reconnoissances report they are throwing up entrenchments within two miles of Hagerstown. The positions they occupy are said to be of great strategic importance. Elsewhere all has been quiet.

ANTIETAM RIVER, Sunday, July 12.

Times' special.—Our whole line is ordered to advance, to-day, and unless the enemy retire there will be more or less fighting before night. The enemy holds his picket line very tenaciously, as though concealing some strong position behind it. There are well grounded fears that the river may become fordable in a day or two. It had fallen considerably at Shepherdstown yesterday, and was still rapidly receding. There is a prospect of more rain to-day. Scouts from Winchester, yesterday, report the enemy moving another pontoon train and a train of ammunition to Williamsport.

GARETS CASTLE, via Chambersburg, July 12.

Firing was heard, to-day, going on between Williamsport and Hagerstown. It is not believed to be that of a heavy battle. Ten rebel deserters came into Green Castle within the last few hours. The rebels are said to have seven boats at Williamsport, yesterday. Each boat cannot take over two teams at a load.

NEW YORK, July 12.

Major General Howard has issued an address to his 11th corps, congratulating them on their recent bravery and success in defeating the rebels.

The Tribune states that one of their correspondents who arrived, Sunday, from the front, states that the Potomac has fallen five feet and was fordable for horses. The rebel army is concentrating at Falling Waters.

NEW YORK, July 12.

Judge McNeil, Mrs. Ballard, and an unknown comrade, all rebel spies, were arrested here Saturday, as they were about leaving for Dixie.

Special to the Tribune.—Capt. Belcher of a Maine regiment, who escaped from the rebels, reported that they took 4,000 prisoners. The rebels estimate their killed and wounded at 20,000.

A Harrisburg dispatch to the Herald says: A telegram from London, Sunday, states that the enemy are pressed in front and on both flanks by Meade, who holds them tightly where they are. It is raining heavily to-night. The Potomac has not fallen.

A despatch to the Herald dated near Pickett's 12th, says: The right wing of our army under Sedgwick, rested Saturday night on the banks of the river. The advance guard, Sunday, is not believed to be found this side of the Potomac.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

GARETS CASTLE, July 12, via Chambersburg.

The corps of Ewell and Hill returned and occupied Hagerstown about two o'clock, yesterday. They have a strong picket four miles this side of the town. Hill's corps passed through town taking the Leitersburg turnpike. Capt. Boyd past this afternoon with a company of cavalry, he got within a mile and a half of Hagerstown on the National road where he discovered a large body of infantry moving into that town by way of the Williamsport road.

Firing was heard to-day in the direction of Clear Spring and Leitersburg, probably caused by our troops driving the enemy's pickets. There is no good reason known for Lee's army evacuating Hagerstown, and then reoccupying it within a few hours with the same troops unless he was disappointed in his facilities for crossing the river.

NEW YORK, July 12.

A mob in the 2d Avenue at the conspiring office drove off officials and fired the building. The whole block is in flames. The mob won't let the firemen work. They have also destroyed all the telegraph wires in the vicinity. They are evidently bent on mischief. Negligence of Governor's Island have been sent to the scene.

PHILADELPHIA, July 12.

The Enquirer has a special from Boonesboro, 12th, stating that our forces are steadily advancing and are in sight of the rebels. The fighting, to-day, is reported to be an attempt to turn our right near Hagerstown but was repulsed.

FREDERICK, July 12.

Accounts from the front represent Lee surrounded at or near Williamsport. Our 6th corps occupy Hagerstown and the 11th corps run to the river. We are rapidly pushing Lee to the river. Gen. Kelly is reported on the Virginia side of the Potomac to stop the progress of Lee. The best information shows that the rebels have not crossed, but got over most of their wounded and recrossed immediately.

NEW YORK, July 13.

Flour dull and slow, at 3,405,60; extra state 5,785,85. Wheat dull, lower: 1,154,125 spring, 1,151,150; winter 1,154,125; 1,151,150. Corn dull and shade lower, at 67,148. Oats quiet at 70,761. Whisky dull, at 45.

Stocks better; United States 6s at 91; registered 1,05; 5-45 1,00. Gold 31½.

CINCINNATI, July 13.

Burnside has declared martial law in Cincinnati, Covington and Newport. Business is suspended. All citizens are required to organize in accordance with the directions of the state and municipal authorities. Nothing definite is known of Morgan's whereabouts. It is supposed he will endeavor to move around the city, and cross the river between here and Mayville. The militia are rapidly concentrating.

NEW YORK, July 13.

A CORRESPONDENT SQUEEZED BY A WOMAN.—A correspondent of the Des Moines, Iowa, Register, writes a ludicrous account of his being shut in Calhoun county, in which Mr. Shelly had a copperhead pin taken from his belt in spite of defiant assertions that such a thing could not be done by "a Union man in Calhoun county."

The strong arm of an earnest woman and a red hot fire shovel did the work handsomely.

It is getting better to-day.

Correspondence of the Daily Gazette.

From the Twelfth Battery.

Bretons Vicksburg, Thursday, July 24, 1863.

Agreeable to promise, I write to you occasionally. At this time, however, there is but little to note which would be of much interest to you. In the first and most important particular "Our Battery" is all right, and with but two exceptions men and officers are unusually well. Corp'l James Croft and private Daniel Skelly are on the sick list, but are convalescing. Samuel G. Sisson was yesterday promoted to the office of corporal.

We are pleasantly and healthfully encamped and our position is such as to make us comparatively safe from the bullets and shells of the enemy, though of course, in war we are more or less exposed to danger every day. The boys are in unusual good heart, and work with a will and patience becoming, and alikes creditable. The rations are abundant, of great variety and excellent quality. The following is a list of daily issues, which are drawn every five days by our battery commissariat: Pork, salt beef, fresh beef, bacon, hams, shoulders, codfish, flour, pilot bread, tea, sugar, coffee, rice, hominy, meal, molasses, dried apples, desiccated potatoes, mixed vegetables, pickles, vinegar, salt. Candles and soap for camp use, abundant.

Of desiccated potatoes and mixed vegetables we get small amounts, but the boys are thankful for the little, as anything in the way of vegetables is very desirable, particularly at this season. These two articles are really the best thing our government issues to the men. Any little luxuries that the men desire, over and above rations, can be purchased at government prices on an order from a commissioned officer. So you observe, as regards provisions, the battery is well fixed. Troops cannot exhaust their rations, if the cooking and commissary departments are well managed, and it is not unusual that well regulated batteries save monthly a sufficient surplus of rations to make a fund from \$50 to \$100 per month.

In the way of clothing, hats, boots and shoes, the supply is in excess of the demand, and quality usually first rate. The water here is abundant and good, though in most of the wells it is tainted with sulphur. Our position is unchanged from that of the past fortnight, and yet the lines are daily tightened between the rebels. We claim every soil in Vicksburg as our prisoners and our lines are simply doing guard duty over them. They are unusually untidy for prisoners, but they will undoubtedly get game when we get their case smaller and feed them daily.

We have the Gazette as late as the 20th and Chicago Tribune of the 26th ult., so you observe we have late news from home. It requires about ten days for transmission of letters between here and Janesville. Letters from Janesville of the 22d ult. are received.

Correspondence of the New York Tribune.

The Capture of Brasher City—Gallantry of a Wisconsin Officer.

NEW ORLEANS, June 27, '63.

While Gen. Banks is investing Port Hudson with nearly his entire corps, the enemy is improving the opportunity to recapture the Teche country, destroy the property of the Unionists, and endeavor to dishearten and demoralize our forces. These rebel raids are of no consequence in a military point of view. The territory thus repossessed will be evacuated on the approach of a brigade. Great damage to communications, however, is a natural result of the guerrilla incursions. There are now in this city many refugees who volunteer to take the oath in the section now overrun by the enemy.

The first of these raids was made on Saturday last, when a force of rebels under Col. Major tore up the track of the Opelousas railroad at Terrebonne, and were repulsed by our forces at Lafourche, on Sunday morning. Another battle was expected, but the enemy quietly retreated toward Brasher City on Monday. Our forces pushed forward and occupied Thibodaux on Tuesday, where they were reinforced by the 15th Maine, Col. Dyer, which arrived from Pennsylvania on Monday evening, by the shipmate Crescent. On Wednesday the enemy's wounded were paroled and released. A rebel force of 7,000 made their appearance at Thibodaux, on Wednesday evening, and our forces fell back to Des Allemands. I am credibly informed that our pickets extend to Lafourche.

I must not forget to mention the gallantry of a young officer in the engagement at Lafourche. Sergeant Henry Milne, of the 4th Wisconsin, was recently promoted to the first lieutenancy in the 1st Louisiana Native Guard heavy artillery, and detailed as assistant superintendent of negro labor. Riding through Lafourche on Saturday, he gave information of the approach of the enemy to Col. Sickles, of the 4th Massachusetts, the commanding officer of our forces, and informed him he could successfully manage the field-piece which stood before him.

Although an utter stranger, in the emergency he was appointed chief of artillery. He dismounted and immediately commenced drilling the artillerymen. When the enemy's cavalry appeared, he loaded with shell, trained the gun and fired. He killed two men, dismounted twelve men, and killed two horses. At closer range he used only canister. The enemy charged upon the battery, but he cried, "Steady, boys!" and took good aim.

The contest had now become so close that a rebel soldier had his hand tightly clasped around the throat of an infantry captain, one of whose soldiers repelled his impudence by thrusting his bayonet entirely through his heart. Another ran up to Lieutenant Milne, placed his hand upon the gun, and cried, "Surrender!" "Never!" was the answer. "Hand me a shot, boys," said the lieutenant. "Don't you see that again?" screamed the rebel, Lieutenant Milne, with the strength of a giant, hurled the ball at his antagonist, who fell dead at his feet. Rallying again to the task before him, he loaded and fired with lightning-like rapidity until the enemy were repulsed and a victory won. His faithful horse lay dead under his gun, but eighteen dead butternuts bore him company. General Emory has publicly announced his determination to promote the hero. Lieut. Colonel Stickney won for himself an enviable reputation while in command of the troops.

The rebels recaptured Brasher City on Tuesday. Lieutenant F. Henry Esdall, adjutant of the 17th New York, gives the following outline of the conquest:

At an early hour on Tuesday the guns of the enemy at Berwick City were trained across the bay. Our batteries were immediately put in position to return the compliment, and the Hollyhook assumed an offensive attitude. Firing had continued for a brief period, when our forces were attack-

ed in the rear and forced to surrender. The enemy captured a small stock of munitions of war and detachments of the 17th New York and 23d Connecticut regiments.

POST THE SNEAKS AND COWARDS.—For a number of weeks there has been a regular stampede among the copperhead cowards and sneaks from this city. Boats leaving here, carry with them, frequently from fifty to one hundred of these traitors. In view of these facts, we would suggest whether it would not be a good plan to open a record book at the office of the Provost Marshal, for the registration of these rascals, and then let every one of our loyal citizens make it a point to report the names of every one of them that comes under his personal knowledge, so that in future years they may be known and treated as they deserve.—Mil. Sent.

The better way to treat these fellows would be to keep them out of the state, and never let them return to the country they have disgraced. Every decent community and every loyal man is best off without them.

MARRIED.

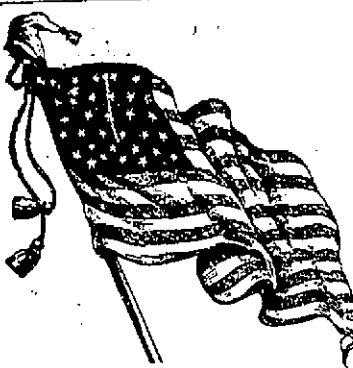
At the residence of the officiating clergyman, in Shapere,

The Daily Gazette.

City of Janesville.

Monday Evening, July 13, 1863.

Official Paper of the City.



Forever float that standard sheet—
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Republican Union State Convention.

A Republican Union State Convention will be held at the Capitol in the city of Madison, at 12 o'clock M.

WEDNESDAY, THE 17th DAY OF AUGUST NEXT, to nominate candidates for state officers to be chosen at the general election in November, and to take such other action as the public welfare shall seem to demand.

The chief public questions now before the country are those relating to the present war, and the proper method of dealing with the rebellion. There is no reason why those who concern themselves in opinion on these subjects should not now act together politically, whatever may have been their antecedent political affiliations. We therefore cordially invite all electors to unite in the election of delegates to the state convention, and all who approve of the following propositions:

That the Union be preserved in its integrity;
That the constitution and laws of the United States be enforced throughout the whole national domain;
That the rebellion be suppressed, not by compromise with or concessions to traitors, but by the sword, whose agency they have themselves invoked;

That the national administration should be hearty and generously supported, in its efforts to put down the rebellion.

Each senate and assembly district will be entitled to two delegates in said state convention.

The central committee recommend to the district committees that the conventions for the election of delegates be held as early as Saturday, the 5th day of August.

Madison, July 8th, 1863.

MORRIS RUBLEE, JOHN P. LEWIS,
S. J. TODD, J. W. COOPER,
O. W. HAZLETON, J. F. MUNGER,
JOHN LOCKWOOD, CHAS. ESSLINGER,
J. W. STEWART, F. M. GILBERT.

State Central Committee.

The Situation on the Potomac.

Contrary to general expectation no battle was fought on Saturday or Sunday. Lee appears to have abandoned Hagerstown at one time, and moved his forces towards the river, and then marched back and reoccupied his old position. The river may have risen in the meantime, his reinforcements may not have arrived, or something of the kind caused his retrograde movement. Gen. Meade's army is well concentrated, and seems ready to strike.

We put no faith in the rumor that Lee has crossed the Potomac.

Riot in New York.

The riot in New York to-day, is the latest in the prosecution of the war which forms the daily topic of abuse by such newspapers as the World. The resistance to the draft has been threatened for months and we thought the test has now been made whether it can be enforced by the government. If it fails to punish these New York rebels, it cannot hope to succeed elsewhere.

Invasion of Indiana.

John Morgan's invasion of Indiana still continues, but this renowned freebooter is now more anxious to get out of the state than he was to enter it. It will be recollected that he crossed the Ohio at Brandenburg, on Wednesday last, with three or four thousand mounted troops, with some cannon. From there, on Friday, he went to Salem, burned the depot of the Chicago and Louisville railroad, and took 500 of the home guards prisoners.

On Saturday, Morgan and his forces left Salem and moved in the direction of Madison, on the Ohio river, 30 miles above Louisville, where he attempted to cross, but was prevented by the gunboats. He then went to Vernon, which is at the junction of the Madison and Indianapolis, and the Mississippi and Ohio railroads, where he arrived Saturday evening, and demanded the surrender of the place. Col. Burkham is reported to have replied that if he was there to fight—to "come on." Just at this time Gen. Love arrived with 2,000 men, and sent a flag of truce to Morgan, asking time to remove the women and children. Morgan replied that he would open upon the town in 30 minutes, during which time the women and children were removed. Morgan did not commence, when Gen. Love moved out to meet him, and found that he had skedaddled in the direction of Madison.

The last we hear of Morgan he was at Versailles, going in the direction of Cincinnati. This was Sunday evening.

This raid has caused such an uprising in Indiana as was never known before. It is stated that 60,000 troops have been offered to the governor since the invasion commenced, and in spite of refusals the people still continue to pour into Indianapolis tendering their services to the governor. Ten regiments have been organized, armed and equipped, and troops enough are already surrounding Morgan to make his capture certain. This is not much like Pennsylvania.

The Chicago Times thinks, or pretends to think, that if no emancipation proclamation had been issued we should now have peace, and that this measure has retarded military operations. The cause of the war is slavery. How then can its preservation promote peace? The slave system is perpetual war in itself. It is based upon force and defies all law founded upon justice. It is as much opposed to democracy and republicanism as hell is opposed to heaven. Can there be peace

where such elements come in conflict? How can a democrat, who believes in equal rights, desire its continuance? Why, the rebellion is against democracy—against the divine right of the people to rule themselves—against labor; and the right of every man to his own wages—against the respectability of labor which is the creator of civilization, and which the slaveholder would bind with shackles and chains, and sell in the market along with the body of the laborer. Such a hideous mockery as this cannot live in peace in a democratic republic. It is now the "corner stone" of the rebel confederacy, and is the strength of its military system, without the support of which it would fall into ruins. The Nashville Union truly says:

"Whatever weakens the abominable system of slavery weakens the rebellion. Every blow at slavery is a blow at the southern confederacy. Every wound inflicted on the heaven-defying and man-degrading system of human bondage is a dagger thrust at the heart of the Richmond dynasty. When the night of death and damnation comes over the southern rebellion, may not a slave be found on our continent to kindle the flame of another rebellion, and bring down the wrath of God anew upon this nation?"

To all of which we say, amen!

Setting Fire to Pennsylvania.

The Richmond Whig, of July 24, thus advises General Lee how to act in Pennsylvania. It is something new in the art military:

"THE COAL FIELDS OF PENNSYLVANIA.—It is true that the confederate forces occupy Harrisburg, the attention of the commanding general will not be directed to the coal fields, which lie within forty or fifty miles of that city. His first aim will be to cut all the railroad connections, and then put up stop to the transportation of fuel. His next will be to destroy the most costly and not easily replaced machinery of the pits. Whether he would stop at this is questionable. He might set fire to this pits, withdraw the forces sent out on this special duty, and leave the heart of Pennsylvania on fire, never to be quenched until a river is turned into the pits, or the vast supply of coal be reduced to ashes.

All that is needed is to seize the anthracite fields, destroy the roads and the machinery of the pits, set fire to the various mines and leave them. Northern industry will thus be paralyzed at a single blow.

The Chicago Times charges that the Union army is continually committing "barbarisms in the rebel territory." We should like to know what it calls this proposition of a leader among the chivalry? The trouble with the Times is that it is in favor of the rebels, and can see no fault in them. Its partialities make it blind to the atrocities of the dastardly villains who are murdering our people that they may destroy the country, and who are not content with common modes of warfare, but would, if they could, make one grand conflagration of the northern states. What kind of a creature can it be who can give its sympathies to such a cause?

Correspondence of the Daily Gazette.

From the Thirty-Third Regiment.

LEFT WING OF GRANT'S ARMY, July 1st, 1863.

Editors Gazette:—Since my last our regiment has been in the rifle pits about half the time, and had several warm skirmishes with the enemy. Our loss thus far has been very slight considering our almost

fresh wound and 10 slightly wounded. The names and the respective companies to which they belonged are as follows:

Co. A.—C. Randall and L. A. Khan, wounded, slight.

Co. B.—A. Barger, killed. Peter Fillmore and S. Armstrong, wounded, slight.

Co. D.—George H. Turman, wounded in hand.

Co. E.—A. E. Millmore, seriously wounded in the shoulder.

Co. F.—William Smith, killed. Corp'l Mathias Crab, fresh wound in thigh.

Co. H.—F. B. Taylor, died of his wound. Wm. Danbar and Eros Bush, wounded slight.

Co. K.—Nelson Peterson, wounded slight.

The trenches that our regiment occupy are within fifty yards of the enemy's works, so that the least exposure is attended with great danger. Deserters are daily coming into our lines and represent great suffering from the rear. Sickness begins to show itself in camp, diarrhea and bilious fever are the prevailing diseases. All are in good spirits and very confident. When I hear something reliable I shall hasten to inform you of it.

B. H. S., 33d W. I. V.

The Board of Equalization, for equalizing the assessment of real estate in this county, is now in session in this city.

A Richmond correspondent of the London Times said that "Vicksburg and Port Hudson are practically impregnable." What will the Times say now that Vicksburg has fallen?

Low WATER.—The head waters of the Mississippi are drying up. The water is quite shallow even at this point. The St. Paul Press says: Shallower and shallower grows the channel day by day, and new sand bars never seen before, make their appearance over and over. The river at this point fell five inches since Tuesday last. It is now lower than it has ever been since St. Paul was settled. There is only fifteen inches on the Mendota Bar, and twenty inches to Hastings. Cattle wade across the river above and below the city every day. Still it falls. The heavens afford us no relief. A few drops of rain fell yesterday, but those soaking rains we have been looking for come not.—*Prairie du Chien Courier, 9th.*

An old bachelor's definition of love is: "A little sighing, a little crying, a little lying, and a good deal of lying."

The first ingredient in covetousness is truth, the next good sense, the third good nature, and the fourth, wit.

Every good doctrine lures behind it an ethereal furrow ready for the planting of seeds which shall bring an abundant harvest.

A little girl hearing it remarked that all people had once been children, unless inquired: "Who took care of the babies?"

Keep your body sound, as wine savors of the cask it is kept in, the soul receives a tincture from the frame through which it works.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORT FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE, ONCE IN UNION PASSAGE DEPOSIT.

Last Night's Report.

WASHINGTON, July 12.

Gen. Meade's forces are compact, their lines being less than two miles in length. It is believed that the rebels' strength is nearly 60,000, and that a battle may take place at any moment. So far as can be ascertained to-day, both armies are lying in close proximity. A violent rain, this afternoon, has kept the Potomac from falling. It looks like further showers.

The brigade of regulars in the 5th corps, went into the battle of Gettysburg with 80 officers and 825 men, and came out with 25 officers and 472 men killed and wounded. The 11th infantry lost 117 men and seven officers out of 244 men. The rebel wounded are to be sent to Point Look Out, as well as to Chester and Davis Island.

Those on the field admit that the defeat was a terrible one, and many of them, particularly those from North Carolina, express a desire to be out of the service; such is the testimony of Senator Wilkinson.

New York, July 12.

The steamer Great Eastern, from Liverpool June 30th, via Queenstown 1st, arrived to-day.

The Paris correspondent of the Morning Advertiser says the negotiations for mediation are merely brought to a stand on the slavery question, and proposals acceptable to Richmond and objectionable to Washington will be made shortly.

The custom authorities of Liverpool have refused a clearance to the steamer Gibraltar, late Sumter, for Nassau, unless some heavy Blackey guns were landed from her.

Peacock, in the house of commons, denounced the interruption of trade with Matamoros by the rebels.

The solicitor general said there was no fault to find with the findings of the prize court.

Lord R. Cecil denounced the federal prejudices of the government, and complained of the prize courts.

Mr. Cobden reiterated the general objections to blockades, and that the ruling of the judge in the case of the Alexander would prove disastrous.

The Times anticipates hostilities with Japan.

The steamship Jura, from Liverpool, July 2d, and Londonderry, 3d, was boarded off here. She has five days later advice. Cotton firm but quiet. Breadstuffs heavy, with a downward tendency. Weather favorable to crops. Provisions dull and unchanged. Consols 92½.

A great fire had occurred in Water street, Liverpool, by which a large quantity of cotton and wheat was destroyed. Loss over a million sterling, which is believed to be covered by insurance.

The southern confederacy is reported to have made a proposal to the Spanish government for recognition, with the support of Napoleon.

A revolution has taken place in Madagascar. The king was assassinated and ministers changed. The widow of the king was proclaimed queen.

Latest.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The Times criticizes Bright's speech on mediation, and says Bright was formerly favorable to volunteer embassies and peace movements, but in his new character he appears as an apologist for war, protests against mediation, and was an advocate of conquest.

Lord Russell announced in Parliament that Baron Gros assured him that France had no intention of proposing mediation measures in England.

Mr. Jayton stated that the rebels refused to let the steamer Gibraltar, but the guns were not suitable for arming her, and she is allowed to go. She is expected to sail on the 1st.

Mr. Roebuck moved his resolution in favor of recognizing the south.

Lord R. Moulton moved an amendment in favor of continued neutrality.

Mr. Gladstone opposed the motion, and favored continued non-intervention. He believed the restoration of the Union impossible.

Mr. Bright attacked Roebuck, and reiterated his argument in favor of the north.

CINCINNATI, July 12.

Special to Chicago Tribune.—Morgan, with the main portion of his force, is at Versailles to-day, with plans to attack towards Moor's Hill, on the Ohio and Mississippi roads, and to Lexington, on the Indiana and Cincinnati railroad. He is also looking for a point to cross the river between Madison and Bellport.

Three companies were sent from here to-day, to guard a bridge. They went to Osgood, and, shortly after, three bridges were burned between here and Osgood.

Heavy forces of our troops are moving down from Indiana towards Lawrenceburg, and numbers are concentrating here.

Troops are also on the move on the river, and every arrangement is in progress to capture the rebel force. Six steamers are fitting out here to-day, with cotton bales for guards, to carry sharpshooters.

Five gunboats are also on the river. Martial law will be declared in the morning.

Twenty thousand unarmed troops are to be called out from Southern Ohio, of which 5,000 are to come from this county. The militia meet at noon to-morrow.

St. Paul, July 11, 1863.

The Republican State Central Committee has issued a call for a Republican Union Convention, on the 19th of August. The call invites all who are in favor of restoring the Union to participate in the Convention. They elect a Governor this fall. The acting Governor, Henry A. Swift, is a prominent candidate for nomination.

This whole region of country is enveloped in thick smoke from the Lake Superior pine forest. In this city, which is fairly suffering, the buildings are enveloped so that they are not visible a few rods distant.

To-Day's Report.

[Report Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.]

MORNING DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, July 12.

A despatch from the headquarters of the army, dated 8 o'clock this evening, says all is quiet. There was some skirmishing to-day. There does not seem to be fear that the enemy has crossed, nor that he can or will without giving battle. There has been a heavy rain for three hours.

New York, July 12.

Special to the World.—Frederick, July 12.—No general engagement to-day, but a battle cannot be long delayed. Reports are credited that Lee has brought his forces to rest on the tongue of land below and near a ford which strengthens the belief of a general and desperate effort, to-morrow, or Tuesday. The late corps, it is said, have occupied Hagerstown this p. m.

Special to the World.—Shippensburg, Va. 11th.—The position of the rebel army is definitely stated at headquarters to-day, as follows: Longstreet's forces are at Shepherdstown, Bwells at Hagerstown, and Hill's between Hagerstown and Williamsport. Their estimated strength is 50,000 to 60,000, with about 150 pieces of artillery. Communication between Gen. Couch's and the army of the Potomac is only to be had by a circuitous route. It is rumored

that Beauregard has a large force near the upper Potomac to co-operate with Lee. Gov. Curtin intends being with his army when it is called upon to cross the state line. He was at Gettysburg last night, attending to the wants of the Union wounded.

Gen. Couch and staff are still at Chambersburg. The invasion has probably cost Franklin and adjoining counties \$3,000,000.

WASHINGTON, July 12.

An accident occurred very early this morning on the Washington branch of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, about four miles this side of Annapolis Junction. One of the trains stopped on the main track for water, but this fact did not become known to the engineer of the second train (both from this city,) in time to prevent it from running into the former. The crash was terrible. The passengers were principally troops; 30 or 40, including 10 officers, were wounded, some of them seriously, if not fatally. The sufferers were brought back to Washington.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, July 12, 1863.

To-day our right wing grandly pressed forward on Boonsboro and Hagerstown pike, and finally occupied Hagerstown, which we hold to-night. The enemy's force, which consisted principally of cavalry and infantry, made no determined resistance. The rebels fell back towards Williamsport, and reconnoissances within two miles of Hagerstown. The positions they occupy are said to be of great strategic strength. Elsewhere all has been quiet.

ANTETAM RIVER, Sunday, July 12.

Times' special.—Our whole line is ordered to advance, to-day, and unless the enemy retire there will be more or less fighting before night. The enemy holds his picket line very tenaciously, as though concealing some strong position behind it. There are well grounded fears that the river may become fordable in a day or two. It will fall considerably at Shepherdstown yesterday and was still rapidly receding. There is a prospect of more rain to-day. Scouts from Winchester, yesterday, report the enemy having another pontoon train and a train of ammunition to Williamsport.

CARLY CATTLE, VA. CHAMBERSBURG, July 12.

Firing was heard, to-day, going on between Williamsport and Hagerstown. It is not believed to be that of a heavy battle. Ten rebel deserters came into Green Castle within the last few hours. The rebels are said to have seven boats at Williamsport, yesterday. Each boat cannot take over two men at a load.

New York, July 12.

Major General Howard has issued an address to his 11th corps, congratulating them on their recent bravery and success in defeating the rebels.

The Tribune states that one of their correspondents who arrived, Sunday, from the front, states that the Potomac has fallen five feet and was fordable for horses. The rebel army is concentrating at Falling Waters.

New York, July 12.

Judge McNair, Mrs. Ballard, and an unknown commodore, all rebel spies, were arrested here Saturday, as they were about leaving for Dixie.

Special to the Tribune.—Capt. Belcher of a Maine regiment, who escaped from the rebels, reported that they took 4,000 prisoners. The rebels estimate their killed and wounded at 20,000.

A Harrisburg dispatch to the Herald says: A telegram from London, Sunday, states that the enemy are pressed in front and on both flanks by Meade, who holds them tightly where they are. It is raining heavily to-night. The Potomac has not fallen.

A despatch to the Herald dated near Funkstown 12th, says: The right wing of our army under Sedgwick, reached Saturday night this side of Funkstown, but were to advance Sunday morning. It is believed no rebels will be found this side of the Potomac.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

GREEN CASTLE, July 12, via CHAMBERSBURG.

The corps of Ewell and Hill returned and occupied Hagerstown about two o'clock, yesterday. They have a strong picket four miles this side of the town. Hill's corps passed through town taking the Leitersburg turnpike. Capt. Boyd past this afternoon with a company of cavalry, he got within a mile and a half of Hagerstown on the National road where he discovered a large body of infantry moving into that town by way of the Williamsport road.

Firing was heard to the direction of Green Castle and Leitersburg, probably caused by our troops driving the enemy's pickets. There is no good reason known for Lee's army evacuating Hagerstown and then reoccupying it within a few hours with the same troops unless he was disappointed in his facilities for crossing the river.

New York, July 12.

A mob in the 2d Avenue at the corner of the office drove off the officials and fired the building. The whole place is in flames. The mob want the firemen work. They have also destroyed all the telegraph wires in the vicinity. They are evidently bent on mischief. Beggarly from Governor's Island have been sent to the scene.

PHILADELPHIA, July 12.

The Enquirer has a special from Boonsboro, 12th, stating that our forces are steadily advancing and are in sight of the rebels. The fighting, to-day, is reported to be an attempt to turn right near Hagerstown but was repulsed.

CHAMBERSBURG, July 12.

Accounts from the front represent Lee surrounded at or near Williamsport. Our 6th corps occupy Hagerstown and the 11th corps Funkstown. We are rapidly pushing Lee to the river. Gen. Kelly is reported on the Virginia side of the Potomac to stop the progress of Lee. The best information goes that the rebels have not crossed, but got over most of their wounded and recrossed ammunition.

New York, July 13.

Flour dull and 5c lower, at 4,504,560; extra state 5,782,85. Wheat dull lower: 1,134,25 spring; 1,131,30 Milwaukee club; 1,354,18 winter red. Corn dull and shade lower, at 74c. Oats quiet at 70c. Whisky dull, at 45.

Stocks better: United States 6s at 91; registered 1,48; 8-65 1,00. Gold 31½. Reading 1,00.

CINCINNATI, July 13.

Bouriside has declared martial law in Cincinnati, Covington and Newport. Business is suspended. All citizens are required to organize in accordance with the directions of the state and municipal authorities. Nothing definite is known of Morgan's whereabouts. It is supposed he will endeavor to move around the city, and cross the river between here and Maryland. The militia are rapidly concentrating.

A COPPERHEAD SECURED BY A WOMAN.—A correspondent of the Des Moines, Iowa, Register, writes a ludicrous account of a set-to between a copperhead bully and a Union lady in Calhoun county, in which Mr. Bully had a copperhead picketaken from his shirt bosom in spite of defeat, asserting that such a thing could not be done by the Union men in Calhoun county.

The strong arm of an earnest woman and a red hot fire shovel did the work handsomely.

It is getting hotter to-day.

Correspondence of the Daily Gazette.

From the Twelfth Battery.

BROOKS VICKSBURG, Thursday, July 24, 1863.

Agreeable to promise, I write to you occasionally. At this time, however, there is but little to note which would be of much interest to you. In the first and most important particular: "Our Battery" is all right, and with but two exceptions men and officers are unusually well. Corp'l James Croft and private Daniel Skelly are on the sick list, but are convalescing. Samuel G. Sisson was yesterday promoted to the office of corporal.

We are pleasantly and healthfully encamped and our position is such as to make us comparatively safe from the bullets and shells of the enemy, though of course, in war we are more or less exposed to danger every day. The boys are in unusual good heart, and work with a will and patience becoming, and alike creditable. The rations are abundant, of great variety and excellent quality. The following is a list of daily issues, which are drawn every five days by our battery commissary: Pork, salt beef, fresh beef, bacon, hams, shoulders, codfish, flour, pilot bread, tea, sugar, coffee, rice, hominy, meal, molasses, dried apples, desiccated potatoes, canned vegetables, pickles, vinegar, salt. Candles and soap for camp use, abundant.

Of desiccated potatoes and mixed vegetables we get small amounts, but the boys are thankful for the little, as anything in the way of vegetables is very desirable, particularly at this season. These two articles are really the best thing our government issues to the men. Any little luxuries that the men desire, over and above rations, can be purchased at government prices on an order from a commissioned officer. So you observe, as regards provisions, the battery is well fixed. Troops cannot exhaust their rations, if the cooking and commissary departments are well managed, and it is not unusual that well regulated batteries save monthly a sufficient surplus of rations to make a fund from \$50 to \$100 per month.

In the way of clothing, hats, boots and shoes, the supply is in excess of the demand, and quality usually first rate. The water here is abundant and good, though in most of the wells it is tinged with sulphur. Our position is unchanged from that of the past fortnight, and yet the lines are daily tightened before the rebels. We claim every soul in Vicksburg as our prisoners and our lines are simply doing guard duty over them. They are unusually unruly for prisoners, but they will undoubtedly get tame when we get their cage smaller and feed them daily.

We have the Gazette as late as the 20th and Chicago Tribune of the 26th ult., so you observe we have late news from home. It requires about ten days for transmission of letters between here and Janesville. Letters from Janesville of the 22d ult. are received.

Correspondence of the New York Tribune.

The Capture of Brashear City.—Galaterra of a Wisconsin Officer.

NEW ORLEANS, June 27, '63.

While Gen. Banks is investing Port Hudson with nearly his entire corps, the enemy is improving the opportunity to recapture the Teche country, destroy the property of the Unionists, and endeavor to dishearten and demoralize our forces. These rebel raids are of no consequence in a military point of view. The territory thus recaptured will be regained on the approach of a brigade. Great damage to communications, however, is a natural result of the guerrilla incursions. There are now in this city many refugees who voluntarily took the oath in the section now overrun by the enemy.

The first of these raids was made on Saturday last, when a force of rebels under Col. Major tore up the track of the Opelousas railroad at Terrebonne, and were repulsed by our forces at Lafourche, on Sunday morning. Another battle was expected, but the enemy quietly retreated toward Brashear City on Monday. Our forces pushed forward and occupied Thibodaux on Tuesday, where they were reinforced by the 15th Maine, Col. Dyer, which arrived from Pennington on Monday evening, by the steamer Crescent. On Wednesday the enemy's wounded were paroled and released. A rebel force of 2,000 made their appearance at Thibodaux, on Wednesday evening, and our forces fell back to Day's Bluffs. I am credibly informed that our pickets extend to Lafourche.

I must not forget to mention the gallantry of a young officer in the engagement at Lafourche. Sergeant Henry Milne, of the 4th Wisconsin, was recently promoted to a first lieutenancy in the 1st Louisiana Native Guard heavy artillery, and detailed as assistant superintendent of negro labor. Riding through Lafourche on Saturday, he gave information of the approach of the enemy to Col. Sickney, of the 47th Massachusetts, the commanding officer of our forces, and informed him he could successfully manage the field-piece which stood before him.

Although an utter stranger in the emergency he was appointed chief of artillery. He dismounted and immediately commenced drilling the artillerymen. When the enemy's cavalry appeared, he loaded with shell, caught the gun and fired, and killed two men, dismounted twelve more, and killed two horses. At closer range he reloaded only a caisson. The enemy charged upon the battery, but he cried, "Steady, boys!" and took good aim.

The pistol had now become so close that a rebel soldier had his hand lightly clasped around the throat of an infantry captain, one of whose soldiers repulsed his impudence by thrusting his bayonet entirely through his heart. Another ran up to Lieutenant Milne, placed his hand upon the gun, and cried, "Surrender!" "Never!" was the answer. "Hand me a shot, boys," said the Lieutenant. "Don't you fire that again!" screamed the rebel, Lieutenant Milne, with the strength of a giant, hurled the ball at his antagonist, who fell dead at his feet. Rallying again to the attack before him, he loaded and fired with lightning rapidity, and the enemy were repulsed and a victory won. His faithful horse lay dead under his gun, but eighteen dead buttresses bore him company. General Emory has publicly announced his determination to promote the hero. Lieut. Colonel Stickney won for himself an enviable reputation while in command of the troops.

The rebels recaptured Brashear City on Tuesday. Lieutenant P. Henry Edsall, adjutant of the 17th New York gives the following outline of the conquest:

At an early hour on Tuesday the guns of the enemy at Berwick City were trained across the bay. Our batteries were immediately put in position to return the compliment, and the Hollyhook assumed an offensive attitude. Firing had continued for a brief period, when our forces were attack-

ed in the rear and forced to surrender. The enemy captured a small stock of munitions of war, and detachments of the 17th New York and 23d Connecticut regiments.

POST THE SNEAKS AND COWARDS.—For a number of weeks there has been a regular stampede among the copperhead cowards and sneaks from this city. Boats leaving here, carry with them, frequently from fifty to one hundred of these patrollers. In view of these facts, we would suggest which it would not be a good plan to open a record book at the office of the Provost Marshal, for the registration of these runaways, and then let every one of our loyal citizens make it a point to report the names of every one of them that comes under his personal knowledge, so that in future years they may be known and treated as they deserve.—*Mt. Sen.*

The better way to treat these fellows would be to keep them out of the state, and never let them return to the country they have disgraced. Every decent community and every loyal man is best off, without them.

MARRIED.

At the residence of the officiating clergyman, in Sheboygan, W. H. Burrows, July 12th,

Table with 2 columns: Destination and Time. Includes routes to Chicago, St. Louis, and other cities.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

Table with 2 columns: Destination and Time. Includes routes to Chicago, St. Louis, and other cities.

Galena and Chicago Union Railroad.

Table with 2 columns: Destination and Time. Includes routes to Chicago, St. Louis, and other cities.

Michigan Central Railroad.

Table with 2 columns: Destination and Time. Includes routes to Chicago, St. Louis, and other cities.

New York Central Railroad.

Table with 2 columns: Destination and Time. Includes routes to Chicago, St. Louis, and other cities.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Table with 2 columns: Destination and Time. Includes routes to Chicago, St. Louis, and other cities.

New York & Erie Railroad.

Table with 2 columns: Destination and Time. Includes routes to Chicago, St. Louis, and other cities.

United States Mail.

Table with 2 columns: Destination and Time. Includes routes to Chicago, St. Louis, and other cities.

Great Western Railway Company.

Table with 2 columns: Destination and Time. Includes routes to Chicago, St. Louis, and other cities.

DAILY GAZETTE

Job Office, LAPPIN'S BLOCK, Main Street, Janesville.

Beautiful TYPES AND BORDERS.

Best Printing Offices in the West!

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Call and see Specimens, and get our Prices.

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THE PERSONAL ATTENTION

Work and our Facilities for executing it.

UNITED STATES MAIL

Spring Arrangements.

DETROIT AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD.

White Dent Corn!

TIN! TIN! TIN!

Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Line.

New Woolen Factory

Singer & Co's Standard Machines.

Leather Work.

Free of Charge.

10,000 Evergreens!

Get Insured.

Eastern Stock Companies.

Honest Pay!

Extract Tonquin Musk.

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Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Line.

and the above-named plaintiff and against
 the above-named defendants, I will sell at public
 auction, to the highest bidder, on
Monday 15th day of July, 1863,
 at the forenoon of that day, on the lot
 of the Central Bank of Wisconsin, in the
 city of Milwaukee, all that certain piece, parcel or
 tract of land lying and being in the city of Janesville,
 county of Rock and state of Wisconsin, and
 being described as follows, to wit: One
 certain piece of land, one in town two
 north, range one east, section one, in
 square one, containing eighteen acres of
 land situated in the north
 and west half of said southwest
 quarter one, or so much and such part
 thereof as shall be necessary to satisfy the amount due
 on said mortgage.
 Dated this 15th day of July, 1863.
 A. T. KILMER, Sheriff, Rock Co.

SOUTH FIRST STREET.
 out for Grading. Parfing Gutters and bul
 sidewalks on South First Street between Mack
 and Jackson Street in the 13rd Ward.
 (Ord.—The road bed will be 30 feet in width
 and the paving of the gutters, and the center
 road bed will be 18 inches wide. The bottom
 of the gutters will be completed with
 and uniform in surface, rising gradually
 bottom of the gutters to said center line.
 will be estimated by the cubic yard in
 containing being allowed for earth in embankment
 and a grade for sidewalks.

the haul does not exceed 300 feet it will be simply an earth excavation, and the haul made for the cubic yard, for every 100 feet of haul the cost of hauling will be 10¢. The material for the road bed is to be earth and clay or gravel to be used.

The gutters, one on each side of the road, will be 12 inches wide at the top and 6 inches deep at the lowest point.

The road will be paved with good round stones 3 inches in diameter, and placed upon their edges, as used and gravel, and in such manner as to form a channel for water. The shape and manner of laying the stones will be such as to aid the drainage of the road.

The paving will be estimated by the cubic yard, which will include preparing bed for the

[illegible][illegible]

more (3), range No thirteen (13), containing
furs or furs. - Dated June 6th, 1938.
K. T. PEMBERTON, Sheriff.
County of Rock County, Wis.
Plaintiff vs. Attorney. - Jcd:rw

WARRANT FOR ROCK COUNTY
J. M. agt Stephen C Spaulding and other
defendants.
and by virtue of a judgment of fact
and sale rendered in the above action
day of June, 1938, the undersigned,
officially appointed by said court for such purpose
at public sale, to the highest bidder, the
door of the Rock County Bank, in the
county, on:
10th DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1938.
P. M. all that parcel of real estate herein

Figure 1. The spatial distribution of the mean annual precipitation in the study area. The map shows the study area with a grid of latitude and longitude. The mean annual precipitation is indicated by a color scale from 1000 to 1500 mm. The map includes a scale bar and a north arrow.

for highway.—Dated June 6th, 1863.
W. A. LAWRENCE, Referee, &c.
CITIZEN COURT FOR ROCK COUNTY.
Smith, plaintiff, against Stephen C Spaulding and
others, debtors.
and by virtue of a judgment of said court, rendered on the 6th day of June, 1863, the undersigned is referred to the said court for such purpose, will be admitted to the highest bidder, at the door of the Rock County Bank, in Janesville, in said county of Rock, on the

MONDAY, DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1863.

to wit, all that parcel of real estate particularly described as follows: that part of the north west corner section of the north half of the north half of range thirty (30), in the town of

W. A. LAWRENCE,
Referee, &c.

WITNESSES: Nelson L. Rouse, and _____
 Wife, Henry E. Rouse and _____ Rouse his
 C. Spaulding and David Noggle, Deft's
 Wisconsin, to each of the above defendants
 were summoned and required to answer
 the complaint of the plaintiff in this action, who
 appeared in person, and the clerk of the court. May
 be of which a copy of the writ and said answer
 was served on a copy of your answer to said com-
 plaint at his office in Janesville in
 within twenty days after the service here-
 of the day of such service; and if you fail
 to do so within said time, the time so said;
 in this action may apply to said court as
 demanded in the complaint.

WITNESSES: _____
 H. E. WHITTON, PLY. ATTY.

of the estate of James Harris, deceased, and filing an instrument in writing, reciting that the test and torment of the estate of the cited James Harris, deceased, accompanying petition of Thomas B. Harris, said city, representing that the said date the 11th day of June, 1893, leaving said city, which said petitioner is appointed the executor, and praying that the same may be proved, and that the said executor be appointed, and said matters be heard before this court as the judge thereof, in the city of Jacksonville, on the 1st Monday of August next, at 10 o'clock, and it is further ordered, that public notice of this order be given, and that publication of this order for three consecutive days in each week, prior to said day of hearing, in the Jacksonville Daily Gazette, a daily newspaper published in said city, be made.

published at said city. Dated June 11, 1906.
By the court, _____
AMOS F. FAYOLLE, County Judge.

AMOS F. FAYOLLE, County Judge.
IN THE COURT OF ROCK COUNTY.
In the case of the estate of William Holmes, deceased.
and filing an instrument in writing, claiming to be the just will and testament of the late of the city of Janesville, in said county of Rock, State of Wisconsin, in said county of said city, representing that the said deceased had last made and executed and died at her residence in said city on the 4th of April, 1906, leaving said instrument to be named may be proved, it is ordered that before this court, at the office of the county clerk, the deposition of said city, on the 11th day of July, next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, there be public notice that

all persons interested by publishing a notice for three weeks successively, once in or to be said day of bearing, in the "Times and Herald," a newspaper printed and published daily.—Dated June 8th, 1863.

In the court,
JAMES P. PRICHARD, County Judge.

Notice to Creditors:—
IN THE COURT OF ROCK COUNTY,
of the estate of Philip Mosley, deceased.
It may concern:

That the administration having been issued to Philip Carroll, and six months having expired, creditors to present their claims for payment and allowance, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Philip Mosley, on the ninth day of December next.

...the hours of ten o'clock A M and
P M, receive, examine and adjust all
complaints of all persons against said de-
bts. 1963.

MOS P. PRICHARD, County Judge.

KINDS OF PRINTING
EXECUTED AT HIS OFFICE.